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# A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 3.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 15, 1900.

NO. 12.

## Your Subscription Ended

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Send all money and subscriber's address, name, post office and state, (plainly written), in full to

A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL HINTS.

Kerosene!  
June—lice.  
Market often.  
Summer next.  
Adopt a system.  
Have clean nests.  
How about shade?  
Plenty of broodies.  
Fogysim is outlawed.  
Ventilate the houses.  
Send us your records.  
Hens are early risers.  
Give the farm a name.  
Fresh water is a tonic.  
Broody hens need rest.  
Tell us your "secrets."  
Get out of the old ruts.  
Kill the feather-puller.  
Trap nests are popular.  
Fowls shy at strangers.  
Supply plenty of shade.  
Have you careless help?  
Tell us your experience.  
Are the chicks growing?  
Old and young need grit.  
Keep the records straight.  
Clean up the rubbish pile.  
Keep abreast of the times.  
Fussy, savage broody hen!  
Wash the drinking vessels.  
Gentle ways—gentle fowls.  
Use insect powder liberally.  
Don't overcrowd the chicks.  
Late hatches need watching.  
Keep the place strictly clean.  
Little matters need watching.  
Poor houses are uncomfortable.

## Experimental Farm Notes.

*No. 77 Still Holds the Fort—Three White Wyandottes are Making a Strong Effort to Capture the Championship—Encouraging Results as Developed by the Trap Nests—General Notes and Comments.*

The White Plymouth Rock pullet, No. 77, is still holding the championship in the contest of layers on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, with No. 11 (White Wyandotte hen) a close second—only five eggs behind. No. 62, Light Brahma pullet, which held the championship in January, is now half way down the list.

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During the month of April, the following number of hens and pullets were laying:

Pen No. 0	14
1	14
2	12
3	12
4	10
5	20
6	10
7	16
8	16
9	18
R. I. Reds	11
Miscellaneous	3

Total, 156

A loss of 9 layers during the month.

\*\*\*

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas	62
Wyandottes	46
White Plymouth Rocks	34
Rhode Island Reds	11

\*\*\*

During the month the following number of eggs were laid (not including those by Leghorn, Silver Wyandotte and Single Comb White Wyandotte):

Brahmas, 62 head, 837 eggs; average	13.31
Wyandottes, 46 head, 697 eggs; average	15.3
W. P. Rocks, 34 head, 411 eggs; average	12.3
R. I. Reds, 11 head, 149 eggs; average	13.6

The table shows that for number of actual layers, the standing of the breeds is unchanged from the record of last month. The flock of Wyandottes average per hen a little better than an egg every other day, while the Brahmas and Rhode Island Reds were very little short of an egg every other day.

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day during the month of April was 101, and the lowest number 59.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 38, and the lowest number 20.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 35, and the lowest number 17.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 23, and the lowest number 9.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 9, and the lowest number 2.

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The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1st to May 1st:)

No. 77, White Plymouth Rock	60 eggs
11, White Wyandotte	55
5, " "	54
26, " "	54
52, Brahma (Cost)	52
63, White Plymouth Rock	52
86, Rhode Island Red	52
17, White Wyandotte	51
59, Brahma (Cost)	51
61, " "	51
52, White Plymouth Rock	51
4, White Wyandotte	50
16, White Wyandotte	50
38, " "	49
45, " "	49
6, Brahma (Roberts)	48
70, White Plymouth Rock	48
16, Brahma (Felch)	47
30, White Wyandotte	47
46, White Plymouth Rock	47
75, " "	47
8, White Wyandotte	46
12, " "	46
18, " "	46
Silver Wyandotte	46
46, Brahma (Cost)	45
47, " "	45
35, " (Felch)	45
88, Rhode Island Red	45
50, Brahma (Cost)	43
17, " (Felch)	42
21, White Wyandotte	42
89, Rhode Island Red	42
1, White Wyandotte	41
43, " "	41
37, " "	41
51, White Plymouth Rock	41
45, Brahma (Cost)	40
56, " "	40
58, " "	40
62, " "	39
35, White Wyandotte	39
91, Rhode Island Red	39
95, " "	39
43, Brahma (Felch)	38
7, White Wyandotte	38
54, White Plymouth Rock	37
66, " "	37
76, " "	37
Single Comb Wyandotte	37
39, Brahma (Cost)	36
22, White Wyandotte	36
43, " "	36



No. 10, White Wyandotte.....	35 eggs
94, Rhode Island Red.....	35
54, Brahma (Cost).....	34
27, White Wyandotte.....	34
28, " ".....	34
34, " ".....	34
93, Rhode Island Red.....	34
32, Brahma (Felch).....	33
40, Brahma (Cost).....	33
64, " (Felch).....	33
21, " (Felch).....	32
48, Brahma (Cost).....	32
25, " ".....	31
32, " ".....	31
31, White Wyandotte.....	31
68, White Plymouth Rock.....	31
15, Brahma (Felch).....	30
64, White Plymouth Rock.....	30
73, " ".....	30
81, " ".....	30

\* \* \*

During the month White Wyandotte pullet No. 27, from pen No. 5, died suddenly—probably apoplexy.

The highest individual egg record during the month belongs to Brahma pullet No. 52, she having laid 21 eggs.

During the month of April, the highest price we received retail for eggs was 16 cents a dozen; lowest, 15 cents; average 15 1-2 cents.

Our experience to date with the Rhode Island Reds warrants us in saying they are excellent layers, first-class table fowls, grand sitters and mothers, and hardy and rapid growers as chicks.

We had an excellent hatch of the Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received from Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N. J., which we noted in last issue. Out of the 30 eggs received we hatched 25 chicks, and all the remaining eggs were fertile, but the chicks died in the shell after being fully formed and almost ready to come out.

We purchased a sitting of Light Brahma eggs from Geo. E. Pryor, Scranton, Pa., from which we hope to secure enough pullets to try an experiment. Mr. Pryor is a champion of the Standard-bred cause, and we want to note the work these pullets will do in competition with stock bred for utility.

We will be unable to experiment with Silver Wyandottes this year, as it became too late to make a hatch; but we hope to give that variety an impartial trial next season.

During the month the work on the farm has been more in the line of repair work than anything else, but we hope shortly to begin the erection of more poultry houses to accommodate our growing stock.

### Eggs and Egg Farming.

*Clean, Good-Sized Eggs of Uniform Color and Attractive to the Eye, and if Put Up in a Neat Package will Command a Ready Sale—Here are Some Pointers and Records that Are Worth Reading.*

Some hens refuse to lay in nests.

One bad egg may lose the customer.

Are the eggs beginning to show ridges? How many every-other-day layers have you?

Trap nests prevent crowding in the nest.

Old hens are not profitable on an egg farm.

Don't be misled by patent "egg preservatives."

Double-yolked eggs are no cause of rejoicing.

The demand for brown eggs seems to be increasing.

Rhode Island Reds lay a very pretty brown egg.

Make a rule never to market eggs found in a "hidden nest."

Fancy table trade does not want an egg over three days old.

Shipments to an egg market should be made twice a week.

As the hen is laying out her litter, the eggs become smaller.

The average size market egg case is made to hold 30 dozen eggs.

Neglected hens during hot weather will quite frequently go on a strike.

How many of your hens are not laying enough eggs to pay their board?

Extreme hot weather, like extreme cold weather cripples the egg supply.

The Philadelphia market seems to be gradually turning to a brown-egg one.

It costs about 10 to 12 cents a dozen to raise eggs; any price over that is clear profit.

Broodiness and the advanced stages of molting cuts down the summer crop of eggs.

For egg farming the hen is of very little use after she has passed her second birthday.

Market eggs should be washed clean, but we do not favor washing eggs for hatching.

Pullets and hens will lay just as well without the attention of a male bird as with one.

Even if you get no more for them, it is a good business policy to breed for increased size in eggs.

Remove the broody hen from the laying room, as she is preventing the layers from getting in the nest.

When several hens crowd in the nest they are apt to break eggs, and this is often the cause of the egg-eating habit.

In this section of the country farmers are losing their reputation for fresh eggs—the market poultrymen is getting the orders.

The nest boxes should be kerosened once a week, and insect powder should be strewn among the nesting material every now and then.

While we do not see any difference in a brown and white egg, yet raise only that color which your best market demands. That's business.

The average color of the Silver Wyandotte egg is more of a brown than is found in the average color of eggs from the White Wyandottes.

Hens confined too long in trap nests are apt to make them filthy by dropping manure. Have regular hours for visiting the nests and releasing the layers.

Pullets' eggs are small, but the market pays just as much for them as larger ones. Therefore, it is policy to get your pullets laying about the time the hens are going into molt.

Rhode Island Reds are good layers, but no better than the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks—at least that has been the experience on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm to date.

To average the egg yield by the total number of fowls in the pen is not fair; average with the actual number of

layers each month—and that is where the trap nest plays an important part.

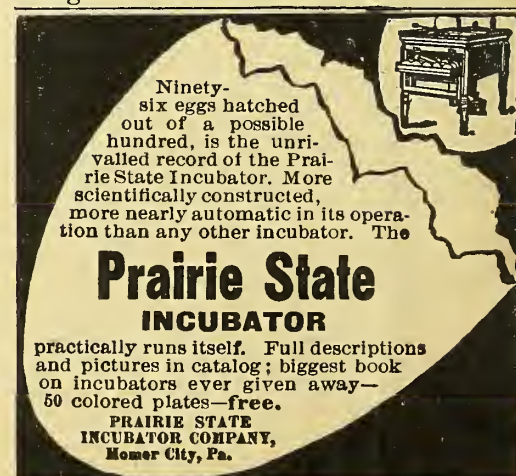
E. L. Mott, Middletown, Conn., writes:

"I have nine pullets—Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Northup strain—which laid in seven days, from April 16 to 22, 60 eggs. I note with interest all the reading of A FEW HENS, and regret that I did not keep a record from January 1st, 1900. However, this last week's record is very encouraging and will try again."

Wm. A. Mitts, Raymond, Ills., writes:

"Here is an egg record for 70 hens, mixed breeds: January, laid 141 eggs; set 10; sold 24; hatched 6 chicks. February, laid 60 eggs; hatched 37 chicks. March, laid 523 eggs; set 205; sold 324; hatched 34 chicks. April, laid 1194 eggs; set 221; sold 487; hatched 59. This makes a total of 2918 eggs laid; 536 set; 835 sold; and 136 chicks hatched, in 151 days."

Wm. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa., writes, under date of May 19: "I am looking over A FEW HENS today, and making some comparisons that make me feel pretty good. I had the idea that my hens were not doing as well as they should. I am sending a few of the records since January 1st, of my White Wyandottes. I did not have trap nests in any of the other pens, but expect to next year. Pullet No. 52 laid 13 eggs in January, 18 in February, 21 in March, a total of 52 eggs for the three months. No. 57 laid 20 eggs in January, 17 in February, 22 in March, a total of 59 for three months. No. 58 laid 18 eggs in January, 15 in February, 20 in March, a total of 53 for the three months. In April these three hens became broody, so No. 52 laid but 7 eggs in April and 13 in the first 18 days of May; No. 57 laid 4 eggs in April, and 7 in the first 18 days of May; No. 58 laid 3 eggs in April, and 3 in the first 18 days of May. No. 59 laid 12 eggs in January, 16 in February, 23 in March, a total of 51 for the three months. In April the same hen laid 22 eggs, and 12 eggs in the first 18 days of May. I set most of these eggs and found the fertility very high. I have just had a letter from your friend Wm. H. Welsh, Wayne, Pa., who reports 14 chickens from 17 eggs he bought of me. It is pleasant to hear such reports. Trade for eggs has been better than ever with me this season, and is still holding on. The young stock looks fine, and some of the cockerels are crowing."



Ninety-six eggs hatched out of a possible hundred, is the unrivalled record of the Prairie State Incubator. More scientifically constructed, more nearly automatic in its operation than any other incubator. The

**Prairie State INCUBATOR**

practically runs itself. Full descriptions and pictures in catalog; biggest book on incubators ever given away—50 colored plates—free.

**PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR COMPANY,**  
Momer City, Pa.



### About Broilers and Roasters.

*The Good Broiler Raiser is Continually at His Post—"Eternal Vigilance" is the Price of Broilers—Roasters Should be Well-Fattened, Neatly Dressed, and Make an Attractive Appearance—Establish Your Reputation as a Poulterer by Offering Superior Articles.*

- ✓ Aim for the fancy trade.
- ✓ Is your product gilt-edged?
- ✓ Has the capon seen its day?
- ✓ Never market thin, bony stock.
- ✓ Exclusive broiler plants are a risk.
- ✓ The mongrel is the poorest kind of broiler.
- ✓ Broiler raising as an adjunct is the proper caper.
- ✓ Never market a fowl that has the least suspicion of disease.
- ✓ The King of Roasters undoubtedly is the noble Light Brahma.
- ✓ For medium sized roasters no breed is superior to the Plymouth Rock.
- ✓ All fanciers must, of necessity, be market poulterers to a certain extent.
- ✓ The cramming system of fattening will never become popular in this country.
- ✓ The fat hen may be of little use on the egg farm, but she is king-pin in the market.
- ✓ In broiler raising it is the most profitable to set eggs only from one breed or cross.
- ✓ Brahma chicks should be marketed at from 10 to 12 weeks of age for the most profit.
- ✓ Hens bagging down behind make a very unattractive carcass. It is a case of too much fat.
- ✓ Free range hardens the muscles and consequently makes a young fowl more or less tough.
- ✓ The great English roaster is the Dorking, but the Dorking does not thrive so well in our climate.
- ✓ Broilers bear the same relation to the poultry business that Spring lamb does to the sheep business.
- ✓ There is no better table fowl than the Black Langshan, but its dark pin feathers present a very unattractive carcass.
- ✓ A roaster, fattened on the choicest grains, meats and greens will give a flavored and juicy carcass that no capon can surpass.
- ✓ Where would the broiler market be if entire dependence had to be placed upon the sitting hen to produce the material?
- ✓ Feathers on the legs, single combs, crests on the heads and dark pin feathers hurt the sale of otherwise good chickens.
- ✓ Thoroughbreds not only give a uniform lot of poultry, but they fatten more readily, and give a much better carcass than the average mongrel.
- ✓ The broiler business is a distinct part of the poultry business and requires special arrangements, special management, and a good broiler market.
- ✓ The near future, we believe, will develop a struggle between the White Wyandotte and the Rhode Island Red for supremacy in the broiler business.
- ✓ The average patron of the markets will not buy a white-skinned chicken, yet they go wild over the turkey and duck; verily, the prejudices are great.

*Farm Journal* says: In calculating what your broilers will weigh when prepared for market, get the live weight and deduct 12 per cent. and you have the dressed weight.

The popularity of the capon seems to be on the wane, says *Maine Farmer*, and that by reason of the improvement in roasters, the fancy is now turning to younger and more tender stock. There is no call for debate over merits of one or the other; the only thing to do is to follow the market and furnish what the consumer wants.

The poultry interests in this country now aggregate over \$300,000,000 per year, and a well-advised statistician predicts that when the returns of the census of 1900 are in they will show that "the hen" produces \$1,000,000 per day. Big thing, isn't it? asks *Stockman and Farmer*. It makes some industries large enough to be a basis for stock gambling sink into insignificance. But you cannot very easily corner the hen. She is too numerous and "too fly."

A large poultry farm is being developed near Hamilton, Va., reports the *Southern Field*. Throughout nearly all sections of the South poultry is receiving more attention than heretofore. This is particularly true of the nearby Southern sections, which are sending poultry in carload lots to this and other markets in larger quantities than ever before. The quality of the poultry is much improved over what it was in previous years, and shows that the standard is steadily being raised in all the leading producing sections.

*Texas Farm and Ranch* says the advantage in keeping pure bred fowls for market is chiefly in their uniformity. A coop of chickens all alike in size and color are more attractive, and consequently sell better than others. As for actual qualities on the table, that is not a matter of pure breeding, for some pure breeds are inferior table fowls while others are superior. It is better for farmers to keep pure breeds, provided they are to receive sufficient attention to keep them not only pure but by culling and selection to keep them well up to the standard of uniformity. All so-called pure breeds are derived originally from common stock, and when neglected have a decided tendency to revert to the original type. Run down pure breeds are more unsightly and really less valuable than improved and well cared for cross breeds or mongrels. To keep pure breeds pure, there should be on every farm a separate inclosure where a cock and hens carefully selected from the flock may be placed for breeding. The others—the culls—should be for market or for laying eggs for market. By thus carefully selecting breeding stock the flock may be even improved. To do a good business with poultry they must have good care. Neglect and failure are cause and effect.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

from choice pens of Barred and White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns. 15 eggs for \$1.25; 30 for \$2.25; 50 for \$3; 100 for \$5. Incubator eggs \$4 for 100. Send for circular. Albert Haines, Masonville, N. J.

### Questions Briefly Answered.

*Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at This Office.*

#### ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Mrs. J. B. B.: Different reasons can be assigned for chicks dying in the shell, such as too much moisture in the incubator; improper ventilation; breeding stock too fat; dampness in incubator cellar; irregular running of the incubator.

B. N. M.: No, we are not in any way interested in the Prairie State Incubator Company; the report you have heard is false. We use the Prairie State Incubators for the reason that we have found them the best of those we tried—and as we believe we thoroughly understand the workings of this machine we see no reason why we should replace them with any other style.

F. G. H.: Delayed hatches are caused by the temperature of the machine being too low during the process of incubation. Hatches can be made at a temperature varying from 90 to 100 degrees, but the hatch will be more or less late.

R. T. Y.: Thoroughly clean the incubator after each hatch. Bad odors in a machine jeopardize the hatch.

J. K. L.: Brahma eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators, but they should be run alone. To put Brahma and other eggs in the same machine at the same time is a big mistake, and never results in a satisfactory hatch.

W. D. W.: If your chicks in brooders have no diarrhoea, and are weak and die, we should advise you to look after the breeding stock. If bowel trouble should show itself, then the fault lies in the brooding, the chicks catching cold by improper heat. The book "Broilers for Profit" (which we supply for 50 cents) gives pointers in that direction. We find a good regulator of the bowels of brooder chicks is to constantly have a small trough of dry bran within reach, so that the chicks can help themselves at will.

F. C. D.: We believe that the fault of your poor hatch lies in the incubator or the thermometer. Unless the thermometer is strictly correct, you have no means of knowing if the temperature is right. We do not believe there is an incubator made that can be run under all conditions without moisture. We believe that generally too much moisture is used in hatching, and we never put water in the machine unless it becomes absolutely necessary—but we do know that at times it becomes imperative to add some moisture to make up for what has been in some way robbed from the eggs.

Mrs. A. H.: You will find the Champion brooder a very good one. If possible, we should also advise you to build a rough shed to place the brooders, so as to afford protection to yourself in attending to the chicks during rainy weather.

M. E. B.: There are a number of reasons why chicks die in the shell during incubation. Too much moisture is not always the cause; but that is best determined by a study of the air cell,



as we explain on page 171, of our April issue. The fault quite frequently lies in the breeding stock.

A. B. R.: As a general thing, incubators require a somewhat more mature mind to run them than boys. However, some boys at 10 or 12 years of age are quite bright and well advanced in ideas. We should suggest that a start be made with a 50-egg machine (for instance, one like is advertised by the Prairie State Incubator Co.) With such a machine a study could be made, and the experience gained would be a big help in running a larger incubator.

W. H. M.: The Prairie State incubator is almost exclusively used in Hamonton.

S. H. W.: Turkeys cannot be profitably raised in brooders. The experiment was tried here but was practically a failure.

C. G. F.: Eggs kept three weeks will not give a satisfactory hatch. Eggs kept for hatching should be turned every day or two.

Eggs kept at 60 degrees temperature should remain in proper condition for hatching.

The book "Broilers for Profit" (price 50 cents, and for sale at this office) will give you pointers on the rearing of chickens.

O. C. M.: We believe in running our brooder heat about 90 degrees the first week; 85 the second, and about 80 after that until about broiler size.

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#### DISEASES.

H. G. D.: The lumps on the leg of the turkey may be caused by rheumatism. Bathe the part well with a strong liniment, and add rusty iron to the drinking water. Repeat treatment daily for about a week.

R. E. T.: Brahmas and Cochins, especially cockerels, are apt to become leg weak when they are heavily fed. The body becomes too heavy for the muscular strength of the legs. Penning the bird alone and feeding on muscle food like bran, bonemeal and wheat, together with a liberal allowance of green food, may remedy the trouble, if not too far advanced.

A. S. D.: Fowls do not get gapes; the trouble with which your hen is afflicted is no doubt some irritation of the bronchial tubes. Give a teaspoonful of glycerine into which is dropped about four drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Repeat the treatment for about a week.

C. V. B.: In giving quinine to fowls, it is better to give one grain twice a day, than two grains at one time. Pills are the easiest administered.

W. E. R.: Bread soaked in ale is a favorite English tonic for general debility in fowls. We never tried it, but believe there is much virtue in the treatment, as ale is naturally of a toning nature.

M. N. B.: Whitney's Carbolate of Lime (manufactured and for sale by E. Whitney & Co., Natick, Mass.) is the best disinfectant we have ever used. Write them for particulars.

L. M.: Your turkeys in some way caught cold and it has developed into

a bronchial trouble. Bathe the head well with warm water, and give a teaspoonful of glycerine, to which is added about four drops of turpentine. Repeat the treatment daily for about one week.

Mrs. V. G.: About as good a cure for gapes as we know of, is to give each affected chick a pill of gum camphor, about the size of a grain of wheat. Give a pill each day for three days in succession.

W. G. L.: Egg eating is a vice that is hard to cure. As the vice starts from broken eggs in the nest—generally soft-shelled eggs laid by fowls too fat—it is best to prevent an overfat condition of the hens. We have never had an egg eater in a flock that was in the right condition.

G. M.: When chicks show signs of leg weakness, remove meat and cornmeal from the bill of fare, and feed more bran and wheat. Also add a little bonemeal to the mash.

O. C. M.: Dizziness in chicks can be due to high temperature of brooder, or inbreeding. There are other causes, but either one or the other of the above is the general case.

Hang the thermometer in the brooder just high enough so the chicks cannot strike it.

A sun bath, so long as the sun is not too hot, is invigorating to young chicks. They will get out of it when uncomfortable, if they have a shady place to go to.

If your brooder works all right, there should be no necessity for additional heat in the room.

#### FOOD AND FEEDING.

A. D. M.: We cannot advise intelligently on feeding American Poultry Food, as we never used it, but ordinarily, we should say that chicks would thrive on it in quantities of say two-thirds the amount of the mash you are making. Pioneer Clover Meal could form the other third of the ration; and about 1-15th allowance of meat scraps. We should not use bran in this mash, but rather keep a small box of dry bran constantly before the young.

A. S. D.: It will pay to sift the cracked corn. We have a sieve made of mosquito netting and find it very useful for sifting cracked corn, ground oats, etc. Otherwise there is considerable waste in cracked corn.

I. O. P.: Hens do not like rye, and as there is no particular virtue in feeding it, it is a mistake to include it in the bill of fare.

S. D. F.: While we believe in variety, we do not favor such a bill of fare as you mention. Having separate mixtures for different meals causes a lot of extra work which can be equaled by a more simple method.

G. H. J.: An all-grain (whole) diet will cause bowel disorders.

M. N. B.: It is not the quantity of feed so much as the quality that causes over-fat in fowls.

G. F. D.: Hulled oats can generally be purchased from any dealer in feed. They are better than oats with the hulls.

**GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS.** Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Most complete catalogue ever issued for stamp. GEO. H. WOLF, Westminster, Md.

Practical stock that won 63 premiums on 54 entries last season, including winners at Boston. B. and W. Rocks, W. Wyans., S. C. B. and W. Legs., R. I. Reds, Bl. Javas. Eggs. Cir. G. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** \$1.50 per setting of 15. (Duston stock). 14 good White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00 each. B. P. MULLVY, Ferndale Ave. and Newburg Road, Louisville, Ky.

**Twenty EGGS FOR \$1.00.** Thoroughbred Light Brahmas. Pine Rock Poultry Ranch, Clinton Hollow, N. Y. N. A. TAYLOR, Prop.

**S. C. Brown Leghorns.** Large, vigorous birds; great layers. Winners at Pittsburg, '98, Meadville, '00, six cockerels. Eggs \$1 per 15. Write wants. Zundell Bros., Grapeville, Pa.

**PURELY BUSINESS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Strong, practical stock, bred for profit. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. E. A. JOSLYN, Hamonton, N. J.

**Sunny Side Poultry Yards** Will sell eggs from heavy laying White Wyandottes for \$1.50 per setting. Ten chicks guaranteed. C. R. CLAUSON, Middletown, N. Y.

**EGGS. BARRED P. ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES.** \$1.50 per 13. Vigorous stock, bred for winter layers. Yearling hens for sale after May 10th. L. G. HAWKS, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

**EASY  
and  
SURE**

**LEE'S  
LICE  
KILLER**

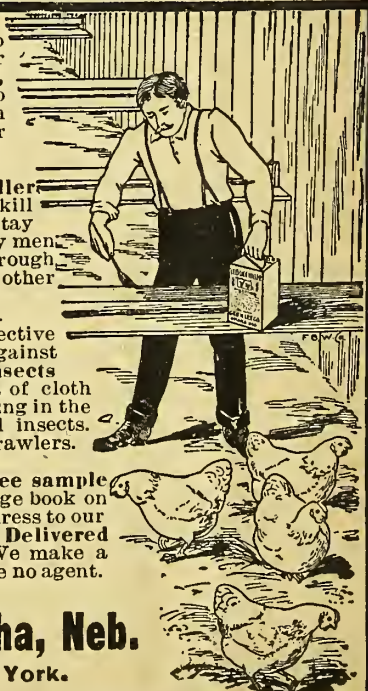
**IT'S EASY** All you have to do to rid your fowls and your premises of lice, mites and vermin of all kinds is to paint the roosts and nest boxes with Lee's Lice Killer. No fuss or muss. No bother or trouble.

**IT'S SURE** Lee's Lice Killer never fails to kill the vermin. They simply can't stay where it is. Thousands of poultry men have used it and testified to its thorough efficiency. Prevents scaly leg and other diseases that poultry is subject to.

**OTHER USES** It is an effective remedy against roaches, ants, bed bugs, and all insects on plants and fruit trees. Strips of cloth saturated with the solution and hung in the branches will keep off the winged insects. Painting the trunks keeps off the crawlers.

**IT'S CHEAP** We send a free sample and a 64-page book on Vermin to any one sending his address to our Omaha office. We make Special Delivered Prices anywhere in the U. S. We make a SPECIAL OFFER where we have no agent. Isn't it worth investigating?

**Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.**  
Or 68 Murray St., New York.





B. F. S.: There is nothing better to start feeding young chicks than Chick Manna (advertised in A FEW HENS.) In the absence of that, use stale bread or rolled oats. Milk is excellent for young chicks.

Mrs. T. H.: You will find instructions for feeding and care of goslings in the series of goose articles that has appeared in A FEW HENS the past year.

\* \* \*

BREEDS.

L. C.: Your question, 'Which is the best general purpose fowl, the Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes?' is a hard one to answer. We have both breeds—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, and while we prefer the latter for broiler raising, for roasting and egg production the two varieties seem to be running pretty close. We are at present conducting experiments which at the end of the year may shed more light on this subject.

L. R. D.: Late hatched pullets are not so satisfactory for breeding as those hatched in April or May. However, by mating with an early hatched, vigorous male they will produce some good offspring.

R. E. T.: Our Rhode Island Reds are very satisfactory. They are doing good laying, lay a large brown egg, are quiet and peaceable fowls, stand confinement to small runs well, and for table purposes have a flavor of meat to recommend them, being juicy and of the Game order. The eggs hatch almost as easily as Leghorns, and the chicks are bright, active little fellows and grow rapidly.

J. K. L.: So far in our experiments on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, we have found that the Single Comb White Leghorn, Light Brahma, White Wyandotte, White Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red breeds just about fill the bill for practical work. We are giving the Barred Rocks a trial along with these other varieties, and will report on that later in the season. What we especially wish to determine is just what breeds will best cater to the wants of a general poultry farm.

R. H. S.: The Golden Wyandottes are good practical fowls, and we do not believe you made a mistake in choosing them.

Mrs. H. M. B.: We believe the Silver Wyandottes are in every way just as good as the White variety, but the latter, as a market fowl, are preferable in the main on account of the absence of dark pin feathers.

R. A. S.: You will find the egg records of all our breeds in each issue of A FEW HENS. At the end of the year we will give a summary of the year's work.

\* \* \*

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. H. F.: We have no plans to offer for manufacturing trap nests. You can secure such plans by addressing parties advertising in A FEW HENS.

W. E. R.: One trap nest for three hens is about the proper allowance.

E. R. T.: Roosts should not be over two feet from the ground, and all roosts should be on a level.

R. T. T.: Nest eggs are of no particular use, excepting in coaxing pullets to select certain places to lay.

T. Y. U.: The Climax leg band is a reliable article.

I. O. P.: The *American Stock Keeper*, published at Boston, Mass., is devoted to both dogs and poultry. The dog department is edited by one of the best authorities in the country.

O. P. A.: It does not matter so much just what hours you feed as it does how regular you are. Fowls become accustomed to regular hours and look for their feed.

A. S. D.: I. K. Felch, & Son, Natick, Mass., and Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa., are reliable breeders of fine Collie dogs.

S. D. F.: There is considerable danger in setting poison for rats. We have known of a whole flock of chickens becoming poisoned from eating rats that were killed by poison.

D. F. G.: For \$1.00 we will send you four books on poultry farming, and A FEW HENS one year.

L. C.: We do not know of a receipt for pickling eggs. We are strictly opposed to that kind of business.

J. C. M.: Send five cents to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for an issue of *Farm-Poultry* which contains full plans for building scratching-shed house.

B. F. S.: The best way to mark chicks is to punch a hole in the web of the foot. A marker can be purchased from I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., for 25 cents. Chicks can be marked when a few days old.

A. C. B.: If you will send 10 cents to the Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa., and the Cyphers Incubator Co., Wayland, N. Y., for their latest catalogues, you will get illustrations and general knowledge about the largest broiler establishments in the country.

H. C. M.: We believe you will find Dulany & Branin, West Washington Market, New York City, reliable commission merchants.

Mrs. G. N. A.: The Cuckoo trap nest, after a series of trials, was declared the best on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm. Write to the Dunlap Supply Co., Yardley, Pa.



**Our Incubators**

have all the latest improvements, are sold at very low prices and guaranteed to please every customer. Send 6 cents for our 150 page catalogue, which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Plans for poultry and brooder houses.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 423, Des Moines, Ia.

## WINTER EGGS.

May be obtained by getting my strain of B. P. Rocks. Pullets begin at five and one-half months, and lay one hundred and ninety brown eggs in a year. Eggs \$1.50 a sitting. LAKEVIEW POULTRY YARDS, R. W. WHIPPLE, Proprietor, Hamilton, Mass.

## HEAVY LAYING STOCK.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 60. Twenty leading varieties of Poultry, Ducks and Guineas. Stock for sale. Catalogue free. JAMES M. SMITH & CO. Perkiomenville, Montg. Co., Pa., U. S. A.

G. H. R.: We cannot tell you which is the best incubator. What we might consider the best some one else might not. The Prairie State is used on our farm and we find it a perfectly reliable machine. More than that we cannot say.

W. S.: You can find the addresses of reliable breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks in our advertising columns.

A trap nest would be valuable for you could then pick out and breed from your best layers.

Chicks must be marked by punching a hole in the web of the foot.

### Geese for Profit.

*A New Interest Seems to be Taken in Goose Culture—Where one has the Land, there Certainly is no More Profitable Branch in Poultry Culture.*

"Good housewife's geese lay Candlemas day."

Geese three or four years old are the best breeders.

Geese usually sell best in the Fall and early Winter.

Chinese geese, are very noisy, though excellent guards.

Geese begin laying late in January, or early in February.

Ganders become ferocious when the geese are hatching.

Access to water and a grass run are absolutely necessary in breeding geese.

While hatching, the goose should be interfered with as little as possible.

For practical purposes, there is really very little choice between the Toulouse and Embden varieties.

The goose wants to make her own nest, and will not, like the turkey, allow herself to be set anywhere.

## 200 EGGS a Year PER HEN.

How to get them. Best book on egg production and profits in poultry yet written. Practical not theoretical. Author has a record of 214 eggs a year apiece from his Wyandottes. Commended by Boyer, Hunter and others. "Invaluable for a beginner," writes one. "Tells more family secrets than any book I have ever seen," writes another. Tells how to pick out the layers, what to feed and how much for eggs; how to make a trap nest box; how to rear the chicks; how and where the money is made, etc., etc. Don't fail to get one. Price 50 Cents. Circular free.

E. L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

## BOSTON SHOW

had some nice R. I. REDS. We have nice ones. Have kept them all winter for you. Will sell good pullets at \$2 each; ten for \$15; they are single comb. Cockerels \$3 each; either Reds, Wyandottes or Rocks. Eggs for hatching from same breeds, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Each breed kept on separate farm.

BONNIEBRAE FARM,

S. N. FOLLANSBEE, Prop., Leominster, Mass.

## WHITE WONDERS WHITE LEGHORNS

Score 92 to 95 Points.

Our White Wonder is the ideal farmers' fowl, being hardy, low rose comb; weight 8 to 9 pounds; fine winter layers.

EGGS \$2 a SITTING of Either Breed. We have a few White Wonder and White Leghorn cockerels for sale. Score up to 92 points. April and May hatched. Send us your orders early. We will sell nothing but what is honest, and we claim that our eggs will hatch. Try us.

POHNER & PARKER, E. Liverpool, O



The New York market depends more or less upon New England for her supply of green geese in the Summer.

The goose will lay from 10 to 15 eggs and then sit diligently on them and seldom fails to bring off a good brood.

Geese will come nearer living on pasture and taking care of themselves than any other class of poultry.

Goslings come in for the table as "green geese" in the Summer, and should be fine birds for the Michaelmas board.

The Chinese geese, both the white and grey varieties, are very ornamental, and make an attractive appearance on a body of water.

A gander and a couple of geese are sufficient to start with, for their eggs, as a rule, are very fertile, and they are excellent sitters.

Geese should have a house to themselves, and be plentifully supplied with straw, with which to make their nests on the floor.

At 10 weeks' age, or when the tips of the wings reach the tail, young geese are ready for market and should weigh between 8 and 9 pounds.

It is best to remove the egg shells, for the unhatched eggs sometimes get inside them, and the goslings are unable to break the double shell.

After geese get reasonably well feathered they can be turned out into good pasture, and if there is plenty of water will need very little attention until cold weather.

A Rhode Island breeder said he turned his early goslings into a field of green oats a foot high, on which they flourished better than any other food he could give them.

In England, the fat of the goose is used for pastry, and is said to be good for culinary purposes. It also makes a good pomatum if some scent is mixed with it when hot.

It is said that Bohemian geese, which are driven long distances to market, are shod before starting on the journey by being sent repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet, enabling the geese to travel over great distances.

The *Farmers' and Planters' Guide* says: While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible; no excitement whatever should disturb them. When feeding approach them quietly and do not irritate them in the least, or they will not fatten, but will "throw out" or grow another crop of feathers.

Rhode Island breeders have the reputation of producing the largest and best specimens of green geese. They are willing to take the necessary pains, and perform the necessary labor to give their goslings the necessary conditions; and without these three necessary things it is vain to expect success, for it will never come.

A writer in *Poultry* says: "I firmly believe that the Chinese geese must have been the breed which saved the Roman capital. I certainly know a modern instance in which a large flock of them raised such appalling shrieks in an echoing-roofed building that they entirely frightened away some thieves from a model poultry establishment."

A writer in *Poultry*, an English publication, says: "The exhibition and judging of geese are in my opinion very unsatisfactory; all goes by weight and hence birds are fattened up to a state of obesity in which they will not produce their kind. For this reason I do not advise the purchase of exhibition or very large geese. Buy finely grown birds of pure strain, and be content with 15 lbs. weight for a goose, and 20 lbs. for a gander. Pairs of adults have been shown at Birmingham weighing 60 lbs. and of goslings not much under 50 lbs."

The *American Agriculturist* says: At Adamsville, R. I., there is a large goose-fattening establishment. The proprietors pick up the geese in carts when about half grown, that is, about the age that the quills begin to start; many farmers prefer to dispose of the geese in this way rather than have the trouble of fattening them themselves. The professional fatteners finish off the geese in 4 to 6 weeks. There is nothing secret about the method of fattening. They are given mostly cornmeal, bran and meat, and fed all they will eat. At killing time 5 or 6 pickers are employed, and these become very expert, dressing off from 20 to 25 a day. The product is shipped to New York and Boston; sometimes the demand is better in one city and sometimes in the other. The poultry are dry picked, and feathers sold being kept until winter and shipped all together. Goose feathers are usually worth about 35 cents per pound. Mr. Cornell, owner of this establishment, said that last year he fattened about 10,000 geese and about 4,000 ducks, not so many as usual, as it was a poor season. He feeds 100 bushels meal per day, and two tons meat scraps per week. He does not coop them in houses to fatten, but lets them out in yards about 30 to 40 feet square. He employs 8 pickers and 3 or 4 men to take care of the geese. He pays 10 cents for picking.

**EVERY ONE** of our utility birds are great layers of large eggs of the right color. We breed for profit; that means healthy business birds. Selected eggs from White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas and Black Minorcas, 15, \$1; 30, \$1.75; 60, \$3; 100 for \$4. Try us. We will please you.  
Otter Creek Poultry Farm, Watertown, N. Y.



## THE STAR INCUBATOR

hatches every hatchable egg, and chicks are as strong as if hatched by a hen. **Positive directions for ventilation. No moisture required. Catalogue free.**

**STAR INCUBATOR CO. 22 Church Street, Bound Brook, N. J.**  
**NEW YORK OFFICE. 68 MURRAY ST.**

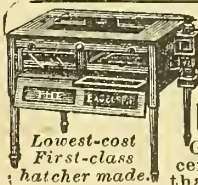
## TEETH for Hens } Keystone Granite Grit:

Best Grit in market doth not go to dust; it's all Grit. Every surface cuts and grinds to the end and never wears round

2000 pounds, 20 bags, \$6.00  
1000 pounds, 10 bags, 3.25  
500 pounds, 5 bags, 1.75  
100 pounds, trial sample, 25c.  
Keystone Granite Dust, \$4 per ton.

CIRCULAR FREE. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEYSTONE GRANITE GRIT WORKS, Perkiomenville, Pa. U. S. A.



Lowest-cost First-class hatcher made.

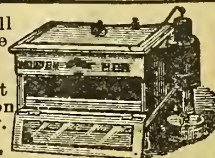
## Hatch Chickens by Steam

with the perfect, self-regulating  
**EXCELSIOR Incubator**

Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at lower cost than any other hatcher.

with the most efficient small incubator ever invented—the  
**Wooden Hen**

Perfect in every detail. Just the thing for poultry raising on a small scale; 50 egg capacity.



Catalogues Free.

Geo. H. Stahl, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.



ted. The Winter tests began October 15, and ended April 22. The hens were all marked with leg bands, as a precautionary measure for the purpose of identification in the case of accidental mixture of fowls.

All the meals and the cut clover were given in the form of a mash, fed early in the morning. At noon a little millet was scattered in the straw with which the scratching sheds were littered. At night the balance of the whole grain was fed (also by scattering in the straw) one hour before dark. The fowls were given what whole grain they would eat up clean. Water, shells and artificial grit kept before the fowls at all times. About twice a week a small cabbage was given to each lot of fowls, this, like all other food being weighed. The eggs from each lot were weighed weekly. The fowls were all weighed at intervals of about two months. Sitters were confined in a coop until broken up, being meanwhile fed like their mates.

The prices per hundred weight for foods, upon which financial calculations are based, are shown below:

Wheat.....	\$1.60
Oats.....	1.00
Millet.....	1.00
Wheat bran.....	.85
Wheat Middlings.....	.85
Gluten feed.....	.90
Animal meal.....	1.75
Cut clover rowen.....	1.50
Cabbage.....	.25
Cornmeal.....	.90
Corn.....	.90

The experiments were in one sense continuous, as the same fowls were used throughout; but it is deemed best to report the results obtained during the cooler months and those of the warmer months separately, one being denominated the "Winter experiment," the other the "Summer experiment."

The health of the fowls on both rations has been uniformly good through both the Winter and Summer experiments. As last year, however, it is found to require the exercise of more care to avoid overfeeding and loss of appetite among the corn-fed hens.

The Winter experiment, as has been earlier stated, began October 25. This was much too early to make possible the showing of a good record for total eggs, since the pullets did not begin to lay to any extent until January.

In the months beginning in October and ending in April, the White Wyandottes fed the narrow ration laid 611 eggs; those given the wide ration laid 843 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks fed the narrow ration laid 384 eggs; wide ration, 755 eggs.

The method of feeding during the Summer experiment remained the same as in the Winter, save in two particulars: (1) in place of cut clover rowen in the mash every morning, lawn clippings in such quantity as the fowls would eat before wilting were fed three times per week to the hens in all the houses the same, and (2) the feeding of cabbages was discontinued. The yards, 1200 feet in area for each house, were kept fresh by frequent use of the cultivator and spade. The health of all the fowls was good throughout this experiment.

In the months beginning May, and ending on the 27th day of September, the White Wyandottes fed the narrow ration laid 731 eggs; wide ration, 915 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks fed the narrow ration laid 619 eggs; wide ration, 813.

The wide (rich in corn) ration appears to be much superior to the narrower ration. In all experiments, both Summer and Winter, the hens receiving corn have laid many more eggs than those receiving wheat.

The fowls on the wide ration gained more in weight than the others. Although laying many more eggs, they averaged at the end of the Summer test nearly one-quarter of a pound each more than the others.

At the close of the Summer experiment the fowls were most critically exam-

## FOR CHICKS

the best possible feed is green cut bone—makes them hardier, better layers and better broilers. Greatly increases fertility of eggs, too. The best investment for a chicken raiser is a



## STEARNS BONE CUTTER

(formerly Webster & Hannum).

It pays for itself in a short time in increased eggs and decreased cost of feed. The Stearns is in all ways the best bone cutter. Easiest running, simplest, self-regulating, self-feeding, non-clogging, cuts bone, meat and gristle, cracks corn.

**FREE** A scientific and practical book on poultry feeding, and our catalogue.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

## Eggs for Hatching

From Rose Comb Brown or White Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes and Wh. Plymouth Rocks.

## Bred for BUSINESS.

\$1.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 40; \$7.00 per 100.

A. K. SNODGRASS, Camden, Pa.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

Sprague's Lice and Insect Killer, per gal. \$ .75  
Mica Crystal Grit, - - - Per 100 lbs. .75  
Crushed Oyster Shell, Per 100 lb. bag, .75  
Ground Bone, - - - Per 100 lb. bag, 2.00

We make lower prices for large quantities  
Send for Descriptive Circulars  
SHIP US YOUR **POULTRY AND EGGS**  
SPRAGUE COMMISSION CO.,  
218 South Water St. Chicago, Ill.

## BROOKSIDE Poultry Farm

Nelson (Tioga Co.) Pa., make a specialty of furnishing large orders for thoroughbred eggs. Reasonable.

15 45 100 200  
for " " " " } From all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmas, Am. Dominiques, Black Javas, Red Caps, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, Red Pyle and Mexican Grey Games, and Pekin Ducks.

For Sherwoods Wonders, White and Cornish Indian Games, eggs \$2 pr. 15. Our Catalogue free for stamp.

## GINSENG We are Headquarters for Seed & Plants.

Valuable book about it, telling how to grow thousands of dollars worth, what used for and who is growing it. Sent for 10c

AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, ROSE HILL, New York.

## My BUFF Orpingtons

Are egg machines. Eggs from record breakers \$2 per 15. CHAS. H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

ined by a number of different parties, working independently, and all were unanimous in the conclusion that the corn-fed hens were farther advanced in the molt than the others.

The great importance of an early molt in case hens are to be kept over is recognized by all. It makes all the difference between profit and a probable loss.

In the 12th annual report of the Hatch Station, the writer says:

"Our results with both breeds, both Summer and Winter, are thus greatly in favor of the ration richer in cornmeal and corn. On its side we have: (1) lower cost of feed; (2) from 23 to 91 per cent. more eggs; (3) a far lower cost per egg, making possibly a saving of from 4 2-3 to 16 3-4 cents per dozen in the food cost of their production; (4) a greater increase in weight; and (5) a much earlier molt.

"It may here be remarked, using the words employed by the writer in a recent article, 'that nature is generally a safe guide; Biddy kept healthy and vigorous, will take corn always in preference to wheat. Man conceived the idea that wheat is better for large egg production. He has been endeavoring to convince the hen that she does not know what is good for her, and now it seems that, after all, her instinct and not his supposedly scientific reasoning has been right.'

"The writer is aware that under different conditions other results might follow. It is here particularly pointed out that our fowls are given plenty of space and fresh air, and that they are made to scratch vigorously for their whole grain."

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Bred for Eggs and early maturing broilers. Eggs two dollars per 13. Two extra eggs for saying where you saw this advertisement. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Libbie Durfee, Box 16, Sylvania, O.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES.

We are Wholesale Jobbers  
of a most complete line.

JOHNSON & STOKES, Philadelphia, Pa.

## EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 20 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUTY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.

## What a DOLLAR will Do.

1 Box Lambert's Death to Lice,  
20 lbs. Oyster Shells, 1 Yearly Egg Record,  
10 lbs. Rock Grit, 5 lbs. Granulated Bone,  
10 lbs. Meat Meal, 64-page Poultry Book,  
10 Climax Leg Bands, 5 lbs. Ground Brick,  
Formula how to make Liquid Lice Paint.  
Poultry Industry, the People's Poultry Paper,  
Illustrated. 16 to 20 pages, monthly, one year. This collection worth \$2. Sent you by freight for only \$1. Money back if we don't please.

W. S. GALLATIN & SON, York, Pa.

## SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Depends on beginning right. The Poultry Architect with its 110 illustrated designs, and valuable information on building, will help you to begin right. It will be sent you postpaid for 25 cents.

H. A. KUHN, Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.



# A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
PUBLISHERS.

## ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There is fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL.

The While we at all times enjoy the Best. pleasant words of praise and encouragement from our readers, yet no words of cheer are more highly prized than those which come from the press. We believe that when an editor praises the efforts of his colleagues he really means it—and being in a better position to judge than is the average reader, there is more merit in the testimonial.

In today's mail we received a copy of the *Farmer*, published by Mr. E. A. Webb, St. Paul, Minn., a large, ably edited and neatly printed publication, with the signs of prosperity stamped on every page.

From that same issue we make the following extract, which is very interesting, and for which we bow our thanks:

"There are poultry papers and poultry papers. Among them M. K. Boyer's little 25-cent paper, under the title of A FEW HENS, published at 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., fills the bill as an all-round practical and meaty little paper; the best of any we have seen. It deserves the largest subscription list of any, and will prove of value to any poultry keeper who has a few hens and wants to make a profit from them. Mr. Boyer is engaged in practical poultry farming, in Hammonton, N. J., and is giving his readers the benefit of his years of experience, and is also conducting experiments on his farm, of which his readers get very interesting accounts from month to month."

We are particularly pleased to know that A FEW HENS "fills the bill." What more encouragement could we ask, on the close of our third volume, than that testimonial. Our field is a large one, and we shall ever strive to fully deserve all the praise we have received from our friends in the past.

What They C. D. Hardt, Aiken, S. Believe. C.: "Wife and I like your little paper, A

FEW HENS, greatly, as it is both entertaining and instructive."

J. C. Cloud, Lansdowne, Pa.: "I have just sold a friend of mine 'a few hens' as a start in the poultry business, and have recommended him to subscribe for your valuable paper, which will cer-

tainly be a great help to him if he follows the advice it usually contains. Enclosed find his subscription."

Rev. Geo. Martin, Parkman, Ohio: "I am a subscriber to A FEW HENS, and appreciate the paper above all others for my use. I particularly like the answer department."

J. Clyde Myton, Danbury, Conn.: "I can say truthfully I get more information out of your little paper than I do out of one that costs me twice as much. It has been a great help, giving me many good ideas."

Mrs. Henry M. Billings, Manton, Mich.: "I think A FEW HENS the best and most practical poultry paper published. I don't care for a paper given up to poultry shows, as so many are."

C. G. Flewwelling, St. John, N. B.: "A FEW HENS is certainly improving, and I hope prospering. I like that individual egg record you have started. Wishing you many thanks for your grand little paper."

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Poultry The new *Poultry Keeper* Keeper. has appeared from the

Quincy, Ills. office. It is by far the neatest printed and best edited of any gotten out. Mr. Jacobs evidently put his best foot forward. The paper, however, does not look natural for two particular reasons (1) the standing editorial that the editor will send plans for making home-made incubators for a few stamps, is conspicuous for its absence; (2) Mr. Jacobs promises not to have a word to say about shows, scoring or the minor defects of poultry. Now it was this latter clause that made the paper popular, and gave Mr. Jacobs the title of the Great American Kicker. It was his antagonism at a poultry show that gave him a fine high silk hat for being the handsomest man in the room. It was this show criticism that made Sid Conger wish that Jacobs only weighed 30 pounds heavier. It was these "minor defects" which stirred up whole "assemblages of men" when congregated at the big exhibitions. And now, after gaining all this popularity, Mr. Jacobs "aint going to do it any more."

But, as we said last month, Mr. Jacobs is a good poultry editor when he makes up his mind to get right down to it. He must have made up his mind to that effect when he got out the May issue, which now lies before us. We are glad to know that *Poultry-Keeper* has gotten into such good hands who will see to it that in the future it will be devoted to practical poultry culture, and thus be with A FEW HENS in the noble work of utility.

\*\*\*

Too-Much W. J. Seaman, Johnstown, N. Y., clips from an exchange a portrait of a Light Brahma female, owned by Norwood Farm, Buffalo, N. Y., and drawn by F. L. Sewell. This female ("Miss Tenney," by name) won first at Boston, 1898, and first at New York the same year.

In forwarding the illustration, Mr. Seaman writes:

"Your paper has considerable 'meat' in it for me, and am very much pleased

with it. I speak well of it when I come in contact with amateurs and others, as the paper for knowledge.

"I enclose a clipping of a Light Brahma hen, which, in my way of thinking, is somewhat off. Of course, I am no judge, but have a few nice ones. I know Sewell is a fine artist, and always have admired his work. But I want to ask you if that hen hasn't got Buff Cochin legs and body? The legs are too short. I do not remember ever seeing one where the feathers completely cover the legs as in this illustration. You breed them and can tell me if my stock is away off."

If we did not see the head and neck, and the upper part of the tail, we would at once say it was the portrait of a Cochin. The hen is low down, and the legs are entirely concealed by plumage. We do not want such Brahmas in our yard. While we believe in upholding the characteristics of the breed, we do not believe in going to extremes. Too much plumage on the legs in our mind is as bad as not enough. Why breed this Cochin type on Brahmas? Why not make a distinction? We do not like long legged Brahmas, and we do not like the low down ones. We want a more medium type.

A few years ago we visited one of the most prominent breeders of Light Brahmas in New England, and did admire the fine fowls he had about him. "How well do they lay?" we asked. "Well, he replied, they are not great layers, and I don't care about them doing any winter laying. If during March, April and May, they will lay enough eggs to supply my egg orders, I don't care if they don't lay another egg the rest of the year." These were Standard-bred, exhibition layers—the very class of goods that certain journals are championing.

For years it has been said that the Asiatic breeds are only ordinary layers. There was and is a reason for that. So long as fanciers will continue to get up these Cochin types we cannot expect eggs. On A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm the Brahmas are doing as good work, comparatively, as the other varieties we keep (see Experimental Farm Notes in this issue.) Our Brahmas are large, fine bodied birds, with black tails and wings, and with a liberal amount of leg feathering, but right there we stop. It is as far as we can go if we wish to maintain in them profitable egg production.

Lovers of Brahmas owe much to the wise work of I. K. Felch. He is opposed to these Cochin-Brahmas, and he is working only for the combination of utility and beauty. In his book "Philosophy of Judging" he says: "The shanks should be medium in length, not so short as to give the specimen a dwarfish appearance, which is not a Brahma characteristic, nor should they be so long as to give the bird a crane-like appearance."

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Rented The editor of A FEW HENS Place. has endeavored, in all his writings, to point out the benefit derived in starting a poultry plant on ground purchased rather than rented. It is far better to buy a place on instalments and thus pay the high-



est rate of interest, than to give all the money to the landlord, and eventually be told to vacate. Readers of our book "A Living from Poultry" are made acquainted with important information in that direction.

A letter recently received from a reader of A FEW HENS, living in Asbury Park, N. J., gives an excellent illustration:

"Copy of A FEW HENS and 'A Living from Poultry' duly to hand. I read them with much interest, and fear I am in much the same fix as the man described in 'A Living from Poultry,' in as much as I have spent quite a little in fixing up a nice little poultry plant on a rented place. I believed the place was mine as long as I cared for it, and to a certain extent it is, at an increase in rent or purchase at a fancy figure. One thing is certain, the owner will sell to some one at expiration of my lease, and won't renew only from month to month. So I am in for it; must stand the loss—charge it up to experience. I think the next time I will do as you suggest."

We have heard of a number of instances just like that one. Just about the time the plant is started and a profit is being realized, a "notice to quit" follows. Overcome all that by buying a place either on instalments or for cash. Good houses are permanent houses, and you cannot have them unless they are built to stay.

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Every Day Nearly every day we Example. receive correspondence from parties who have the "chicken fever," but no experience and very little capital. They want us to map out a way by which they can at once make a living, and seem surprised when we tell them it requires both capital and experience to succeed. Of all businesses, they think the poultry trade is the easiest and will give the best returns. They are mistaken. It requires good business principles and close application to business to make a success. It costs money to build up a profitable plant.

Here is a letter received from a Jersey City, N. J. reader:

"I have been reading up for the past six months on the raising of poultry. In fact, I have always had a thought in that direction, but have never been able to get plans to work to my liking.

"Now I would be very much obliged to you if you would answer a few questions.

"First, I am a poor man with no capital. Have a family composed of wife, two boys and myself. Do you think it possible for me to make a living on a small chicken farm? I know comparatively nothing about the business, but I could learn the same as any other person.

"Second, what quantity of land would it require to keep enough fowls to get a living.

"Third, is there any one in the business who would give me work?"

Nearly all the failures in the poultry business have been caused by persons like the above. No money and no experience—and yet they expect a living. The poultry industry is not a mecca for every person out of a job. There is but one way to build a profitable poultry

plant and that is to begin small and gradually enlarge as your experience develops. All the large successful farms today were built on that basis. The man should have an income independent of the poultry until the plant is firmly established. The man who wants to "learn" and make a "living" at the same time is apt to be easily discouraged and kept on short rations.

As for quantity of land, five acres if judiciously used, will give as large a farm as any man can handle. We are gradually working out the problem if a man can make a living on two acres. But much depends on what is implied in that word "living."

The third question comes to us quite frequently. There are very few farms that care to take apprentices. Not that they are jealous of opposition, but for the reason that they do not have the time to answer questions and instruct the novice. Generally, the manager on a poultry farm has so much to do and think of that his hours are so taken up that the only recreation he has is given to his three meals a day and his night's rest.

So many labor under the idea that poultry farming is one of the easiest jobs on earth. They think differently after they have tried it for a few years. The truth is, unless a man has a strong love for poultry and the work, he will tire very quickly. From six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night—every day, including Sundays and holidays—is about the measurement of a poultryman's labors, if he wants to do the work justice.

A good poultryman is a "stay-at-home." It is simply impossible for him to get away. Especially is this the case where a large number of fowls are kept, and where incubators and brooders are used. He is constantly at his post. The labor is not hard, muscular work, but it is work that compels constant watching and application.

**ROUP** positively cured by Vivine Roup Tablets; price 75c., sample size, 30c. Send price and receive package by return mail. VIVINE CHEM. CO., 9 1-2 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.

**BELGIAN HARES.** We can furnish them in any quantity or quality. The Plummer Fowl and Rabbit Co., 4127 Alcott Street, Denver, Colorado.

**BLACK MINORCAS** Standard bred for 11 years for heavy layers and show purposes. Trap nests. Farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y.

**USE ANTI-LICE.** Guaranteed to kill all vermin. 1 quart, 30c.; 1-2 gallon, 50c.; 1 gallon, 75c. J. E. STROYER, 270 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y.

**MY BROWN LEGHORNS** are great layers. Cockerels and pullets for sale after September 15. Breeding stock now at a bargain. Eggs in season. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

**Practical Breeding Stock** ONLY \$1 EACH.


**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES and MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.** Birds we used in our breeding pens this season. Buy now and get your pick. Wyandotte eggs \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. 75 per cent. fertile guaranteed. Cut Clover, Poultry Food and Poultry Supplies. Circulars and samples free. W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

**POULTRY PAPER**, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

But the reward that comes is an honest good living—existing out in the country where the air is pure and unadulterated, and where the water is cool and refreshing. With a happy, contented family, it is double enjoyable to spend the spare hours at home in that delightful pastime which comes only to the honest toiler—the pastime of pleasant conversation, reading, and cheerfulness generally. As a rule the poultry farmer is a healthy man; the constant exercise keeps him in the best of condition, and life seems doubly enjoyable to him. It is a big contrast with employment and life in the crowded cities, where dangers of all kinds are constantly lying in wait.

We sometimes wish that more of those embarked in the poultry business did succeed, for it would be the means of taking many from the crowded, sickly cities out into the open air where they could enjoy God's golden sunshine. We have such a profound pity for the poor in the cities that we hate to discourage them when they incline towards poultry, but it would be a crime to tempt them to take hold of the reins without experience or capital.

**IT COST US \$4,000 Costs You 15c**



We have spent \$4,000 on our new book "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It tells it all. Leading poultry men have written special articles for it. 192 pages, 8x11 in. Illustrated. It's as good as **Cyphers Incubator**—and it's the best. Out hatch any other machine. 16 page circular free. Send 15 cts. in stamps for \$4,000 book No. 29.

Address nearest office. **CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.**  
Boston, Mass. Wayland, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

## A FEW HENS

For sale in White Indian Games, White Wyandottes and Light Brahma Bantams. Also a few males, my this year's breeders. Some choice birds and no mistake. Send in for price on what you want.

**Orr's Clear Grit and A Few Hens** Best combination on earth; but the more hens the better, if one understands them. The Elliott Farm, D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**"D" Crushed Oyster Shells, Crushed Flint, Calcite, Ground Brick, Ground Beef Scraps, Meat Meal, Granulated Bone, Bone Meal,** Send for samples and price-list American Poultry Food Co., Box 948, York, Pa.

**FOR RENT.** Small poultry plant in Hamonton, N. J., 1-2 mile from station. New poultry houses, capacity 200 hens, 400 chicks. Modern 7-room dwelling. C. K. Nelson

**FOR SALE.** In Cornwall N. Y., a five acre poultry farm. Good 7-room dwelling, barn & poultry houses. Healthful location. Particulars. A. W. Brewster, Hamonton, N. J.

## Eggs for Hatching

White and Barred Plymouth Rock, Pekin Duck. Twenty eggs for \$1.00. White Plymouth Rock eggs per 100, \$3.50. **WOODWARD M. POFFENBERGER,** Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.

## All for One Dollar!

Profitable Poultry Farming, retail,	- 25 Cents.
A Living From Poultry,	- 25 "
Broilers for Profit,	- 50 "
Farm-Poultry Doctor,	- 50 "
A Few Hens, monthly, one year,	- 25 "
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$1.75.</b>

By ordering at once will send the above collection for \$1.00. Address,

**MICHAEL K. BOYER,**  
Box A, HAMMONTON, (Atlantic Co.,) New Jersey.



**Methods in Incubation.** Each year marks some invention in the artificial methods of incubation, some of which are very good, while others have no special merit to commend them. Such devices as regulators, turning trays, moisture gauges, etc., have come in their turn, but the latest invention, and one we feel has some merit in it, is the Goodale's Method for Controlling Incubators. This method advises the weighing of eggs during incubation to determine whether or not moisture and ventilation are needed. The invention is by J. W. Goodale, Danvers Centre, Mass., who claims that certain weights determine beyond a doubt just what is needed most to give a successful hatch. He sends out a very neat hanging scales upon which to weigh the eggs. As soon as we can get down to running the incubators again, we intend to give this method a good test; in the meantime, it might be well for our readers to write as above and secure full particulars.

**Small Capital.** So many letters reach us asking for plans of operation on limited capital. We have, in our book "A Living from Poultry" (which we will mail to any address for 25 cents) endeavored to explain just what can be expected from a limited capital, and to all such would advise a careful reading of the manual.

A start can be made on a very limited capital, but no one should expect to make a living until the plant is firmly established and is large enough. Beginnings in poultry culture should be made while there is still an income from some other occupation. For a man to start a poultry plant and expect to at once live from the profits, there is apt to be too much disappointment.

A reader of A FEW HENS, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I take the liberty of asking you to advise a young man how to invest \$50 cash in the duck business, or else kindly inform me where to look for such knowledge. Am confident of being able to induce more capital when success can be demonstrated.

"I desire to make it a life work, am willing to wait for results and study the details and give all the time to it necessary for its success.

"Have read all I can find on the subject; am looking for more.

"Should favor a second-hand Prairie State or Cypher's incubator, or perhaps hens to start on.

"I favor ducks, because they seem simpler than chickens and profitable."

This letter reads a little different than does the average one. Our reader wants to make a start, but he does not expect an income sufficient for a livelihood until such time when his plant is large enough. He chooses ducks, the work seems simpler than does chickens. In this he may be mistaken. Ducks require the same constant care as do chickens, especially when young. True, it costs less for housing, and there is very little disease among them, but they must not be neglected. There is really more hard, manual labor connected with duck raising than with chickens, unless the place is supplied with running water. The

care of ducks could hardly be left with the women folks, as chicken culture so often is. Ducks are profitable, when once their nature and requirements are understood, and when they are handled at the proper time—at the season when the market pays the most.

As for a beginning with that \$50, supposing that there are suitable buildings on the place to quarter a limited amount of stock, we should advise the purchase of say eight breeding ducks and two drakes, from some reliable party, and purchase broody hens to do the hatching of eggs; or should buy eggs the first season and set them under hens and raise your own stock for another year. The surplus males and females could go to market when ten weeks old.

We do not advise buying a second-hand incubator to start with. In fact, we have found it a good rule to never buy a second-hand machine of any kind. For the first year, anyway, it would be safer and better to trust the eggs to sitting hens, and then when the ducks are hatched could be put in a small brooder and raised in one lot. We should prefer setting a dozen or more hens at one time so that the young will all be of about the same age.

**An Egg is Not an Egg.** We have before us a neat and attractive circular sent out by W. D. Foster, proprietor of the Hillside Poultry Farm, Woodstock, Vt., which contains many pointers that our readers should consider.

On the front page we find, in large letters: "An Egg is Not an Egg Unless it is Large and Brown." Such eggs are certainly attractive, and in certain sections of the country, especially New England, would be the most saleable. But New Yorkers would change the latter part of the quotation by saying: "Unless it is Large and *White*." But so much for prejudice—there is no difference in the two, providing the fowls are properly fed and cared for.

**BARRED P. Rock Incubator Eggs** \$5.00 per 100; \$1.00 per 13. Pure bred, vigorous stock, the result of years of careful breeding. **R. C. B. Leghorn Eggs,** \$1.00 for 15. **Abram Tallman,** Englewood, N. J.

Other extracts from the circular are: "You will recall the Yankee who had a lot of bantam eggs to dispose of, but feeling that their size might be questioned, he first ascertained of the store-keeper the price of large eggs, and if he could buy small ones for any less. Being informed that 'an egg was an egg' in that store, he produced his eggs and the store-keeper, seeing he was caught in his own trap, said nothing but counted eggs.

"But the time is coming and is at hand, when an egg is not an egg. The consumers are demanding large eggs,

**PURE BRED Silver Wyandottes.** Eggs 5c. each. Try them. **D. R. HERSHEY,** Comus, Md.

**EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Light Brahuas.** E. T. ABBADUSKA, Waldron, Mich.

**Incubator Eggs** \$3 per 100, from large, vigorous White Wyandottes. Eggs from fancy matings \$1 per 13. **W. G. HALE,** Nortonhill, N. Y.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. **C. A. Hall,** Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.

**195 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Leg-** Ehorus exclusively. Eggs guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. **W. H. WARREN,** Ransomville, N. Y.


**WHITE P. ROCKS.** Bred for size, shape, shade, silver. Winners at Philadelphia, '99, and Wilkes-Barre, '99. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. **W. A. WAGNER,** Luzerne, Pa.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** Buff Pekin Bantams, Buff Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. **HERBERT MCCOY,** 1119 Elm Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

**EGGS** from utility Barred, Buff and White Ply. Rocks; Kulp's R. C. Br. Legs., \$1 per 15. Northup's Rose Comb Black Minorcas \$2 per 13. **P. T. HOAGLAND,** Oak Hill, N. Y.

**Begin Now** to keep an egg record and account of your fowls. We furnish the most simple, practical and easily kept book for the purpose, at 25 cts., postpaid. **H. A. KUHN,** Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.

**HEAT REGULATORS** for incubators, nurseries, hospitals, greenhouses, kilns, various buildings, or other places. \$5.00 buys a thermostat to operate a valve damper or trip or all combined, that will keep the predetermined temperature within a fraction of a degree, in a variation outside the chamber of from 40 degrees below zero to a 100 or more above. We are needed wherever artificial heat is used and a close heat regulation is desired. This invention appeals to the art as the most practical, reliable and satisfactory heat regulator invented in this or any other country. **Scientific Thermostat Co.,** Stoughton, Wis.



# YOUNG CHICKS DON'T DIE

## IF FED WITH THE WELL KNOWN FOOD CHICK MANNA.

No Leg Weakness, no Bowel Complaint, but Strong Healthy Chicks that are worth having. The chicks not only like it, but thrive wonderfully on it. To get Chicks rightly started is the secret of successful Broiler and Chick raising; the first two weeks is the most critical period. Use the MANNA exclusively for ten days, and then gradually change over to other feed, and you will have strong, lively Chicks. A trial will convince you.

**PRICES:** } 1 lb. 10 cents, by mail 25 cents.  
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We are sole Agents in New York and vicinity for **CHICK MANNA** and can fill all orders, be they large or small, without delay. Our immense Illustrated Catalogue, the most complete one ever published, **FREE.** Send for one. When writing mention A FEW HENS.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY,**  
**W. V. RUSS,** Proprietor, 28 Vesey Street, New York City.



and it has been for the past dozen years to combine, in my strain of Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, large brown egg producers, both in size and quantity, as well as heavy flesh producers.

"My birds are money-makers, combining the qualities that go to make up an all-purpose fowl, not only as egg and flesh producers, but attractive in appearance and well adapted to large or small range.

"I breed from individual families, and in my system of mating I am enabled to obtain the best of results. From stock bred in this way I mate up breeding pens with birds not too closely related, and can and do pick out the best layers. I have by this method established a strain of fowls that are great layers. I have no use for high scoring birds unless they score high on the egg register."

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**Feeding Time** and again we have **Meat.**

referred to the value of meat in some form or other to poultry, especially when they are confined to runs. Fowls in free range, especially in an orchard range, gather a vast amount of bugs, worms and insects generally, that furnishes them with all the animal food they need. But not more than five flocks out of a hundred are able to enjoy the luxury of a large orchard. Hence, being deprived of a natural supply of this much-needed food, it is necessary for every poultry keeper to look well into the question, and secure the very best that can be had.

The green bone cutter has had much to do in solving this important question, but this valuable invention has also had its battles to fight. Injudicious feeding of green bone has developed worms in the fowls that has caused considerable loss; it likewise has caused irritableness of stock, causing much fighting; and in young stock it has caused a too-rapid growth of comb and wattles. Understand the fault lies not in the bone cutter nor the green bone so much as in the wholesale manner in which it is fed. A fresh meat diet should be fed cautiously—not more than an ounce for each hen, and not oftener than every other day.

The difficulty in securing the green bone in small towns, and the labor attached to running some of the bone cutters, has also been cause for opposition.

These facts, so fully ventilated in the press, gave vent to considerable advertising by venders of meat scraps that it was not long before the woods was full of the "best article."

During the past four years we have been doing considerable experimenting on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm with prepared meats of all kinds, as well as with green cut bone. We have not lost one bit of our faith in green bone when it can be had fresh, and there is sufficient time at hand to properly cut it; but as our experiments are intended for the benefit of our readers scattered all over the country, we made a series of tests to ascertain just what article would be the safest substitute and which could be generally recommended.

Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable Dairying.

We secured all the prominent brands and gave them individual tests. We criticised their condition before trial, and we noted results after trial. Some of the prepared meat scraps—especially one article coming from Chicago—was in large chunks. To use this we had to sift out the fine, and put the chunks in our bone cutter to get down to a suitable size. We could have softened these large pieces by allowing them to soak in water for several hours, but we did not think it was the proper thing to do. Some of the prepared meats were terribly greasy, and some looked, and we believe were, treated with acid.

These trials were costly to us in several ways, but we were determined to solve the question. After giving all others a good trial, we ordered a bag of Animal Meal from the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham street, Boston, Mass., and gave that a trial. We tried it on fowls and chicks, ducks and ducklings.

We wish here to state, that after we stopped using green cut bone, in order to secure a substitute, we noticed that our egg yield, for the same number and variety of fowls, for the same season of the year and under like conditions otherwise, was not so good as when we fed the green bone. But after giving the Animal Meal a test, we noticed that gradually that egg yield increased, so much so that there is a neck-to-neck race between the green-bone-fed hens and the Animal-Meal-fed hens.

So after a year's almost exclusive trial of Animal Meal, we feel safe in saying that the very best substitute for green cut bone is Animal Meal. We would advise, where it is possible, to feed both, say green bone twice a week, as a separate noon feed, and Animal Meal in the mash every morning, excepting on the days when the green bone is fed. In this way there is a variety, and a possible case of double benefit.

In justice to all concerned we wish to add that this article has been inspired only after these tests, for the benefit of our readers, and the Bowker Company do not know of it, nor will they read one line of these results until they see this issue of the paper. We want to benefit our readers, and, as we promised in the start, we shall tell things just as we find them.

**20** Wh. Wyandotte hens at \$1. Cocks \$1 and \$2. Good stock. E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Conn.

**S. C. B. LEGHORNS.** 15 eggs for \$2, from four grand matings. W. H. DOBELL, Elmira, N. Y.

**EMPIRE** strain W. P. R., Buff Wyandotte and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs and stock for sale. Eggs \$2 for 15. F. E. STILLMAN, Nile, N. Y.

**Profitable Wh. Wyandottes.**

Eggs for hatching from good size, strong, vigorous, full breasted, prolific laying birds, \$1.50 per 13 straight. J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

**CRUMHORN** Poultry Farm, W. J. Kilts, Milford, N. Y. Devoted to breeding S. C. W. Leghorns for great egg production and Standard points. Eggs from choice mated pens 75 cents per 15; \$4 per hundred.

M. B. HATON, Proprietor of **Delta White Wyandotte Poultry Yards.** **THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.** Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Delta, Ohio.

**FOR SALE.** From January to May, White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 15. After May, Fowls 15 cents per pound. WM. RULLMAN, 110 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

**GOLDEN AND SILVER WYANDOTTES.**

Stock and eggs. Some extra nice Golden cockerels. Breeder 15 yrs. F. S. Tenney, Box 2, Peterboro, N. H.

**CAPON** Care and Culture. Instruction Book Free. Send stamp to Allerton Caponizer Mfg. Co., Allerton, Iowa.

## WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES WHITES AND SILVERS EXCLUSIVELY.

EGGS for hatching from strong, farm raised stock. Send stamp for circular. Wm. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa.

## Utility White Wyandottes

Eggs from special mating \$2.00 per 13.

**ROBERT ATKINS,**

26 West 15th Street, New York City.  
Plant at Esopus, N. Y.

## Buffinton's Rhode Island Reds

Won prizes at Philadelphia, Boston and New York. We have bred them eight years, and all the birds we have exhibited in that time was raised on our farm. If you want well bred R. I. Reds buy eggs from this stock.

**BUFFINTON'S BUFFS FOR 1900**

**ARE BETTER THAN EVER.**

Prices of eggs: Rose, Single and Pea comb R. I. Reds, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff P. Rocks and Diamond Jubilee Orpington, \$2.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 40. Buff Cochins, Buff and White Leghorn, Barred P. Rocks and Light Brahma, \$1.25 for 13; \$3.00 for 40. Send for circular.

**ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,**  
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

## I. K. FELCH & SON,

Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,  
and White Wyandottes,

—BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—

Standard Points and Egg Records Combined.  
Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

## Holmes' Special Condition Powder FOR POULTRY.

Just send me your name and address and I will send you a copy of *Rural New-Yorker*, which tells of editor H. W. Collingwood's experience with this powder, who was prejudiced about using it. Don't fail to send now, as this will not appear again. Sample of powder by mail for 25 cents; medium box by mail, post-paid, for 50 cts.; large box for 75 cts. Address,  
**H. HOLMES, Wethersfield, Conn.**

## "Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

## THE FANCIERS' REVIEW

is a 16-page monthly Poultry Journal. Subscription price 50 cents a year. It is "popular because practical." It has a live pigeon department, edited by Thos. Wright, formerly of "Farm-Poultry." We would like to have you see a copy. Send 10 cents and get three numbers. Every one who sends us 50 cents for a year's subscription (stamps taken), will receive also, by return mail, free, one of these 25-cent poultry books: "Art of Poultry Breeding," "Uncle Rastus Poultry Book," or "500 Questions and Answers on Poultry."

**PRINTING.**—See our work before you place your order. Samples free. Address,

**THE FANCIERS' REVIEW,**

BOX 3, CHATHAM, N. Y.



**Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.**

*Many of the Ailments of Fowls Could be Prevented—The Practical Poultryman Notices the First Symptoms and Treats Accordingly—Doctoring the Slight Ailments Prevents Serious Sickness.*

Watch!

Be on the lookout.

Nip disease in the bud.

Filth is a haven for lice.

Lice abhor clean quarters.

Healthy parents, vigorous chickens.

Sour food will cause bowel troubles.

Fresh water is a health-giving drink.

You cannot keep the place too clean.

Heating food in Summer will cause sickness.

Avoid drafts in the hen house—even in Summer.

This is the month the louse makes its first attack.

Carelessness is dangerous to the health of the fowls.

Overcrowding in Summer causes sweating at night.

Do not allow the scum to collect on the drinking vessels.

No fowl yet, we believe, was absolutely cured of contagious disease.

A close house in Summer is as dangerous as a cold one in Winter.

Have the houses open at night (protected with one-inch mesh.)

A droopy chick is generally best treated by being put on a free range.

The hired man hardly ever notices any irregularity among the fowls.

The appearance of the comb is a fair index to the condition of the bird.

The expert poultry doctor is the man who best understands the art of prevention.

Better throw away the over-amount of mash mixed up. It may sour until the next meal.

The most sickness comes to the flocks of the beginner—lack of experience being the cause.

At this season of the year, the droopy fowl or chick is found to be plentifully supplied with lice.

Asafoetida will be found useful in any bowel trouble. Use the tincture in the drinking water.

Nothing is better for toning up the system than a one-grain quinine pill morning, noon and night.

Charcoal and sulphur are valuable in the Summer bill of fare to aid digestion and purify the blood.

Open sheds in Summer, with the fronts protected by wire netting, make the best hot weather roosting places.

When fowls sweat at night the feathers rot at the base causing them to present an appearance very much like molting.

Lookout for cockle in wheat screenings. It is said that cockle is of a poisonous nature, and too much of it will kill the fowls.

*Fowls*, England, says nearly all the diseased conditions of the comb are owing to disturbances in other parts of the body.

In canker and throat troubles akin to roup, an effective remedy is to spray the throat with burnt alum, powdered, dissolved in water.

Domestication has given our fowls a different constitution than the wild fowl, and therefore cannot stand exposure like the latter.

A favorite remedy for "chicken cholera" is said to be an ounce each of glycerine and water, and 10 drops of carbolic acid. Give once in 12 hours in doses of 5 drops.

G. O. Brown says if one takes ordinary precautions sickness among fowls need never be known, or, at the worst, be but slight. Common sense, he says, is a better teacher than books.

For a sudden cold, which might terminate in roup, *Poultry Monthly* says there is nothing better to allay the fever and clean out the poison than a pinch of Epsom salts in the drinking water. In any case where a purgative is needed, salts will be found to be much more effective and better adapted to poultry than castor oil. The latter has killed nearly every bird to which it was given, in our experience.

**Turn Your Eggs**

EVERYBODY NEEDS ONE.



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An "All-Round" Machine.

FREE LITERATURE. Mention A Few Hens.  
WOODS EGG-HOLDER CO., St. Louis, Mo.



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Have it in the House

To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation: Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use  
To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.—

Originated by an old Family Physician. Trust what time has indorsed. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

**FOUR Poultry Papers**  
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Send all orders to us, with cash, stamps or money orders. Do not send checks unless you add 10 cts. for exchange. No changes allowed after order is entered. Postage added in town where paper published.

**FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO.,** 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.



Texas *Farm and Ranch* says snuff is about as effective as an insect powder as the celebrated buliac, or Persian insect powder, grown and manufactured in California. Sometimes the latter is good, and sometimes it will not kill anything. It loses its strength rapidly after exposure to air, and hence should only be purchased in air-tight packages. Tobacco is as good at 10 years old as at one, and snuff can be used with a "dust gun," the same as the buliac.

*Country Gentleman* says: The inexperienced frequently invite roup by doing stupid things—for example, by closing a house up tight in winter, when the weather is very cold, and letting it remain closed all the next day. This creates a moisture which generates a dampness, and the whole house feels like a vault. The dampness which fills the house at night and which usually comes from the fowls' breath, can easily be dispelled in daytime by opening all the windows wide. Nothing will dispel dampness so quickly as fresh air, especially if it be dry. It must be remembered also that fresh air never made a fowl sick yet, and it matters not how cold the outside temperature may be it will benefit your fowls. Again, fowls out of condition, overfed or overfat, naturally contract disease much more rapidly than those in perfect health. Many times a roupy fowl is found to be a fat one. If fowls are let run free they can be given a liberal amount of food; the exercise will work it off and prevent fattening.

### Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.*

"I pulled the longest piece!" My little man Held up the wish-bone with a radiant face. "Of course, I'll get my wish!" But then there ran Across his face a shade—a fitting trace Of doubt—and he was silent, while his hand Still held the wish-bone, and his little head Struggled with doubts he could not understand. "When will my wish come true?" he slowly said.

I pulled the shortest piece!" My little maid Said, with her eyes shining with childish tears; "I pulled the shortest piece, and I'm afraid That I shall lose my wish for all the years." Ah! little man and maid—the wish-bone test— Can make or tear apart your happiness; You think each vagrant fowl has in its breast Some mighty charm to curse you or to bless. Live on and learn, my little man and maid, That faith and hope are life's great wish-bone true; Pull it with courage—never be afraid, And God will bring your best wish home to you. —*Rural New-Yorker.*

Respect the broody hen.  
Cats *can* be taught not to catch chickens.  
Broodiness is a provision of nature to afford rest.  
Paint is the cheapest and best kind of ornament.  
Now is the time to put in all your energy at fighting lice.  
It is generally your neighbor's cat that kills your chickens.  
Harsh methods should never be adopted to break up broodiness.  
It is best to now take away the cocks and cockerels from the pens.

Beauty and comfort should be considered in arranging the henery.  
The Wyandotte should not be bred to the size of the Plymouth Rock.  
The Barred Plymouth Rocks, like the Light Brahmas, cannot be downed.

The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are strong competitors.

Rubbish piles afford hiding places for rats, weasels, minks and other enemies of poultry.

The Rhode Island Red is not the best breed in the American class, but it is a good one.

Are Silver Wyandottes better layers than the White variety? What's your experience?

What has become of the White Wonders and Sherwoods? Have they been crowded out?

The census man is instructed to get a full report of your poultry crop—give it to him straight.

The Rhode Island Red is more of a rival of the Wyandotte than it is of the Plymouth Rock.

The "poultry items" as found in the average daily newspapers make very "interesting" reading.

Place the broody hens in runs and houses where there are no nests. It is the best plan to let them get rest.

Sawdust is a good disinfectant for the dropping platforms, but it should never be strewn on the floors of the hen house.

To attempt to boom the Rhode Island Reds by depreciating the value of the rest of the American class, will do the Reds no good.

## WHITE Wyandotte EGGS

Guaranteed 75 per cent. Fertile.  
15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.50; \$4.00 per 100, for rest of season.  
A few yearling hens \$1.00 to \$2.00. Good breeders.  
LYONS HILL POULTRY FARM,  
Circular free. Athol Centre, Mass.

### 2065 EGGS

From January 1st, '99, to December 1st.  
The above record from eleven B. P. Rocks, entered in Farm Journal Experiment Club. Average per hen, 187 8-10 in eleven months. Vigor first-class. Set 285 eggs under hens; hatched 263. Eggs for hatching for sale, also a few fine cockerels. Above pen headed by a fine Hawkins cock. For particulars address Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Box 118, Plantsville, Ct.

### TABER'S

## White WYANDOTTES P. ROCKS

are bred for utility as well as standard points. Eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$3.00 for 50. Young stock for sale.  
MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS,  
S. A. TABER, Prop., (Alle. Co.,) Fillmore, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

First-class Incubator Eggs, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Only \$2 per setting; \$6 per 100, now.  
Maplewood Farm Thoroughbred Poultry, Woodstock, Vermont.  
J. FOSTER RHODES, Prop. WM. A. CLIFFORD, M'gr.

### If People only Knew

what strong, vigorous Cockerels and Pullets we have for sale and ready to enter the breeding pen, they surely would buy some. Considering the quality and vigor of the stock, we claim to have as good and cheap as any one. If you are interested in Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea or Chickens, send for my catalogue, it fully describes the 23 varieties I breed. It is now time to inquire about incubator eggs. We can furnish them by the 100 or 1000. Prices quoted on application.  
D. A. MOUNT,  
Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.

Don't let the drinking vessels become filthy. Stench in the fountain means tainted water—and tainted water is poison to the fowl.

The editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* says: Wise is that person who learns early in life to profit by the experience of others.

A sprayer is an excellent article on the poultry farm for sending kerosene into the cracks and crevices of the hen house, nests, etc.

One inch wire mesh over the window and door of the hen house will allow the cool air to enter while it keeps out the prey that destroy.

Neatly constructed houses, painted on the outside and whitewashed inside—and kept scrupulously clean, are both attractive and comfortable.

The *American Poultry Journal* says each day brings its problem to the poultryman, as to any other man, and it must be solved by study and experience.

H. S. Babcock says there are four reasons why the Light Brahma is so profitable: Great size, remarkable hardness, attractive coloration, and pecuniary profitability.

BUFF Rocks \$1.50 per 13. C. B. Stevens, Newark, O.

Barred Rocks bred for beauty, size, early laying. Eggs \$2 per 13. Mrs. Tilla Leach, Cheneyville, Ills.

R. I. RED EGGS \$1.00 per 26. Ed. F. Staples, Box 17, Lakeville, Mass.

TRAP NEST BOX. My book on egg production tells how to make one; 50 cents. Circular free. E. L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

### TRY "THE PRACTICAL HEN SEPARATOR."

Separates the layers from the non-layers. Equal to the best. Separator \$1.25. Plans 75 cents.  
E. A. JOSLYN, Hammononton, N. J.

MAC'S thoroughbred Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 sitting. MacEnerney, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

EGGS. White and Barred Rock, S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 per 15. W. C. B. Polish \$2.50 per 15. E. Marquand, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS? My Barred Plymouth Rocks have been selected for several years for their quick growth and early laying qualities. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred.  
C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

THE POULTRY ARCHITECT. This book illustrates 117 designs for poultry houses, coops, roosts. Price 25 cents.  
EGG RECORD and Poultry Account Book. Most simple and practical. Price 25 cents.  
H. A. KUHN, Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.

## EGGS for Hatching

White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds.  
Strong, vigorous, prolific laying stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. For incubator \$4.00 per 100.  
C. A. SANBORN, Malden, Mass.

### S. C. BROWN LECHORNS

Average record of 189 eggs each a year. Strictly pure stock, bred several years for eggs only. Early layers, vigorous stock. \$1.50 per sitting.  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, 181 eggs each in a year. Honest brown egg strain. Begin laying in October if hatched reasonably early, say in April. \$1.50 per sitting, or for \$2.00 per sitting a trap nest free. F. CHRISTMAN, Sellersville, Pa.

## Liberty Poultry Farm,

HARRINGTON PARK, N. J.

Eggs for hatching from standard bred White Wyandottes, Barred Ply. Rocks and White Leghorns. Mated for size and egg production. \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. White Holland Turkey eggs in season.

## EATON BROS., SEARSPORT, MAINE.

Originators and breeders of the light weight strain of LIGHT BRAHMAS. We have bred them fourteen years for eggs and early maturity. They are short-legged, active, very hardy, and great layers. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting; discount on quantity. P. O. address, Park, Maine.



A certain poultry journal editor told the writer that he had no time to fool with raising chickens—but he has plenty of time to write “poultry” for agricultural newspapers. Raising poultry on paper may be the most profitable, but it don't set the poultry world on fire.

*Poultry Keeper* says: Occasionally we are asked which is the best market for poultry? Now, if farmers will cease living on pork and potatoes, and use more fresh (poultry) meat and eggs, the home market will be better than any, and there will not be such a surplus to sell.

P. H. Jacobs says the man who gets up at four o'clock in the morning, milks his cows, cools and ships his milk, cleans out the stalls, feeds, milks again at night and finishes the ‘chores,’ going to his bed at 7 o'clock nearly dead, every day and Sunday, considers poultry as entailing “too much trouble.” If farmers worked as hard for the hens as dairymen do for the cows, there would soon be fewer farm mortgages.

In our experience both with hens and incubators, we find that the most profitable time for incubation lies between February 15 and the latter part of June. That is, start the first hatch under hens or in incubators as near February 15th as possible, and keep it up, setting the last hens or incubator on the last day of May. During July and August the weather is too hot, and in September molting begins or is at its height.

#### Pointers on Food and Feeding.

*Only the Purest and Best of Food Should be Given—Cheap Food is Not Always Economical—Results are Measured According to the Food.*

Regular meals.  
Pure food only.  
Substantial meals.  
Charcoal is a blood purifier.  
Fowls prefer wheat to barley.  
Fowls love steamed or cooked oats.  
Linseed meal is very rich in albumen.  
Keep the feed troughs perfectly clean.  
Avoid poor wheat and dirty screenings.  
Taken at best, screenings is a dear food.  
Never make a radical change in feeding.  
Milk in any form is good for fowls and chicks.  
Watch the effect of the food you are feeding.  
Too much animal food causes digestive troubles.  
Beware of wheat screenings that is full of cockle.  
Never feed old and young stock in the same flock.  
Have you given the “mash at night” order a trial?  
Feed the little chicks the first thing in the morning.  
Damaged wheat is not worth the price you pay for it.  
Oatmeal fed too freely is apt to cause bowel troubles.  
Kaffir corn is a grand poultry food. It is easily grown.  
At feeding time see that the broody hens are off the nests.

Economy in feeding does not mean in stinting the fowls.

There is considerable flesh-forming substance in millet seed.

During warm weather the mash can be mixed with cold water.

There is more corn and corn products fed than any other grain.

Food and feeding is a greater study than any part of poultry culture.

Fowls love fish scraps, but it is objectionable food on an egg farm.

Too much middlings in the mash is not relished by either fowls or chicks.

Chicks will begin to eat whole wheat when about three or four days old.

The best bran is light and flaky; heavy bran contains too much middlings.

Barley is said to contain a little more bone and muscle forming food than wheat.

*Poultry-Craft* says good oats are perhaps the best whole grain to balance a heavy corn ration.

During hot weather throw away what mash is left in the troughs about an hour after feeding.

If you can get it, chop up corn or other greens, into half-inch lengths, and mix with the mash.

Buckwheat is not a grain, says John H. Robinson, though always classed among grain foods.

Keep the drinking fountains in the shade, and placed so that the fowls cannot throw dirt in them.

Spade or plow up the runs after a storm; it will give the hens employment, and they will secure a lot of worms.

A mixture of oats, wheat and cracked corn, equal parts by measurement, makes an excellent grain diet.

Robinson says that corn that has been long cracked contains proportionately more carbon than whole corn.

If coarse cornmeal is sifted, the coarser part is excellent for young chicks, even when only a day or two old.

Corn should never be the exclusive food, but always given in conjunction with plenty of vegetable and animal food.

**BUFF LEGHORNS.** Uniform buff throughout; solid buff tails; good layers; two choice pens. Arnold str. Eggs \$1.50, 13. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N.Y.

### EGGS from Prize Winners.

White Leghorns (Wyckoff and Knapp strain). Buff Leghorns (Arnold's strain). White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese. Prices to suit buyer. Osage Poultry Plant, Osage, Ohio.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. E. R. VAN WAGNER, Crum Elbow, N. Y.

**WHITE HOLLANDS,** May, '99-hatch birds for breeding. C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

**INCUBATOR EGGS**  
from pure bred White Wyandottes. \$3.00 per 100.  
SILAS DEAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.


**UTILITY,** vigor and beauty combined. Absolutely perfect Pure White and Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm raised stock from the most noted breeders. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. SUNNYHILL POULTRY FARM, A. H. BARTLETT, Prop., Box 216, Cochituate, Mass.

**The New**

## SMALLEY

**Hand Only CUTTER No. 11½**

**A Perfect Clover Cutter for Poultrymen**



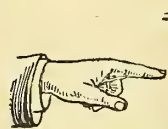
Will cut from ¼ to ½ ton an hour.  
Has hard wood frame and box, patent safety fly wheel and two extra heavy 11½ inch knives. Weight 204 pounds. A \$25.00 cutter for \$15.00—to introduce.

Freight prepaid if cash is sent with order. We will refund your money if, after 30 days' trial, the cutter doesn't give satisfaction. Any poultry feeder can save its cost twice over in a single season. No other machine like it.

**Agency with First Order.**  
**SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs.,**  
Manitowoc, Wis.

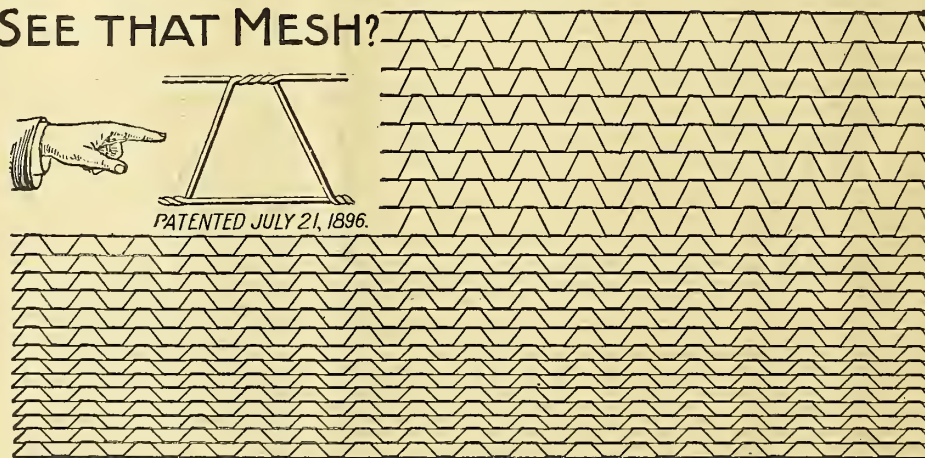
## M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING

SEE THAT MESH?



PATENTED JULY 21, 1896.

REQUIRES FEW POSTS



WILL NOT SAG OR BUCKLE

### EXCELS in QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY

Made of the best Galvanized Steel Wire, strengthened by a cable selvage and a cable every foot in the height of the fence.

M. M. S. Poultry Fencing is used and recommended by Michael K. Boyer (See Dec. issue of *A Few Hens*). We guarantee M. M. S. Fencing to be satisfactory to our customers. One subscriber to *Farm-Poultry*, writes as follows: “The M. M. S. Fencing arrived in due time, and is very satisfactory; it makes a handsome fence, is strong and easily erected. We are indebted to you for bringing it to our notice.” Our free illustrated circulars give full particulars regarding size of mesh and wire, also, where you can buy this Fencing. Write today. A postal card will do.

**JAMES S. CASE,** Box P, Colchester, Conn.  
New England agent for M. M. S. Poultry Fencing.



Feed troughs kept in runs should be turned over after through feeding or the fowls are apt to drop manure in them.

Poultry is food for man; why put in a fowl such food as we would object to eat—hence pure food should be the order.

Infertile eggs taken from the incubator or sitting hen, and mixed raw with the soft food, is excellent for bowel disorders.

Onions fed to poultry are apt to impart their taste to the flesh and eggs of fowls. If cooked, it is said, the flavor is not noticeable.

Fowls fed on manure piles may lay plenty of eggs—but who would want manure-flavored eggs?

Waste bread, crackers and cakes dried and ground to a powder, are excellent for mixing in the morning mash.

We have our feed troughs in the scratching sheds, and at night hook them to the wall. In this way they do not occupy any space during the day time.

Buy a root cutter (we use the Evans) and cut up all the waste vegetables and feed raw in troughs. The fowls love them, and they are excellent for Summer feeding.

The Hatch Experiment Station, as will be found elsewhere in this issue, are expounding the cause of corn as a poultry food. Corn is a good food, but it is not a safe food in the hands of the novice.

Those interested in the subject of food and feeding should get Robinson's book, "Poultry-Craft," price, post-paid, \$2.00. Published and for sale by I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

We will not, knowingly, feed horse meat to our fowls. The meat of a healthy horse, killed on account of some accident, would be good, but the bulk of horse meat comes from horses that have died or been killed on account of some ailment or old age.

This year, on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, we have been feeding our chicks a mash twice a day composed of bran, ground oats, cornmeal and a little middlings, with a small amount of meat meal; and besides two meals of whole wheat and the coarser part of sifted cornmeal. Our per cent. of loss is less than five per cent., and the chicks are confined to runs and growing like weeds.

**HARWOOD'S** Buff Wyand., Blue Wyand., Blue Andal. DR. HARWOOD, Chas. Falls, N. Y.

**White Wyandottes.** Eggs \$1 per 15. Thoroughbred birds that keep the egg basket full all winter. E. K. BLAKE, Nicholville, N. Y.

**INCUBATOR EGGS** from Barred P. Rocks, \$5 per 100; \$8 per 200; \$1 per 13. Stock one side 2 yr. old. Farm raised. L. P. Van Horn, East Troy, Pa.

**Crystal Spring Stock Farm,** Burlington, Mass. Breeders of prize-winning R. I. Reds and Belgian Hares. E. W. Collins, M'gr. Mem. R. I. Red Club.

**Fisher's R. I. REDS**  
At three shows, 1899, I won more premiums than all of my competitors. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.  
A. J. FISHER, Milford, N. H.

**Eggs for Hatching**  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS**  
and **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**

Strong, vigorous, heavy laying stock, bred for eggs and meat. Eggs \$1.25 per 13.  
**GEO. W. DUNNICAN,** 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N. J.

### Our Market Report.

*An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of May—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.*

#### NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	15	14	14 2-3
Duck eggs.....	17	15	16
Goose eggs.....	30	30	30
Broilers, dressed....	30	30	30
Fowls, dressed.....	11	9 1-2	10 1-4
Ducks, dressed.....	20	15	17 1-5
Turkey hens, dressed ..	11	10	10 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed ....	9	7	8 1-3
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Geese, dressed.....	10	10	10
Capons, dressed.....	15	14	14 1-2
Spring Chickens,....	26	20	23 2-5
Fowls, live.....	11	10	10 2-3
Chickens, live.....	10	10	10
Roosters, live.....	7	6	6 2-3
Turkeys, live.....	10	8	9
Ducks, live, pair.....	.75	.60	.67 1-2
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.12	\$1.00	\$1.06

#### PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	14	12 1-2	13 1-4
Hens, live.....	11 1-2	10 1-2	11
Hens, dressed .....	11	10	10 2-3
Roasting Chickens, dressed	13	13	13
Old Roosters, live.....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Old Roosters, dressed.....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Ducks, live.....	10	8	9
Spring Chickens, live .....	30	22	25 4-7
Winter Chickens, live.....	20	20	20

#### BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape ....	16	15	15 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	18	18	18
Fowls, dressed .....	12	12	12
Fowls, live.....	11 1-2	11	11 1-4
Roosters, live.....	6	6	6
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Ducks, dressed .....	17	12	14 1-2
Geese, dressed .....	12	12	12
Turkey hens .....	12	10	11
Turkey toms .....	10	9	9 1-2
Broilers.....	18	17	18
Spring Chickens, live.....	20	18	19

#### CHICAGO.

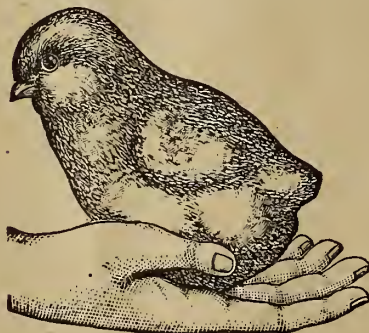
	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	12	11 1-4	11 2-3
Duck eggs.....	12	10	11
Goose eggs .....	20	20	20
Chickens, hens, scalded....	9	8 1-2	8 3-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	9	6	7 3-5
Spring Chickens, scalded..	22	17	19 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	22	17	19 1-4
Broilers.....	14	14	14
Capons.....	12	12	12
Roosters, live.....	5 1-2	5	5 3-4
Roosters, dressed .....	6	5 1-2	5 3-4
Ducks, live, old.....	7 1-2	5 1-2	6 3-4
Ducks, dressed .....	9	7	8 1-4
Geese, live, per dozen.....	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
Geese, dressed, old.....	8	6	7
Turkey hens, dressed.....	12	6 1-2	9 1-4
Turkey hens, live.....	9	6	7 3-5
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	7 1-2	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	9	6	7 1-2

**THIS PAPER will cost you only Twenty-five Cents for TWELVE MONTHS.** Can you afford to do without it? We accept postage stamps in payment for it. Order at once, so as to get every issue.

# Keep Your Chickens

## STRONG and HEALTHY.

Those who succeed best raising poultry for profit are those who commence with little chicks, giving small doses of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER twice a week; then a little larger doses, and so on to the time when getting the pullets ready for early fall laying, a dose say of one teaspoonful to each quart of food, and so continue to use it, as one customer says she does, "from the cradle to the grave," and you will succeed nine times in ten, and have plenty of eggs to sell in the fall and winter months when prices are highest.



**To make your Poultry pay, first hatch Strong, Healthy Chickens.**

Then keep them healthy and growing if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching, mix in their food every other day, SHERIDAN'S POWDER. It strengthens the hens; makes the rooster more vigorous; finally you get more fertile eggs.

It is a fact based upon the declaration of a noble contributor to science, that through the medium of the circulating blood, any particular organ of a living animal may be reached and stimulated into renewed vigor and activity if we will only administer the proper material to produce the desired effect.

**No Matter What Kind of Foods You Use!**

## Sheridan's Condition Powder

is needed with it to assure perfect assimilation of the food elements necessary to produce eggs. It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated; Most economical, because such small doses; No other kind one-fourth as strong; In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. In use over 30 years.

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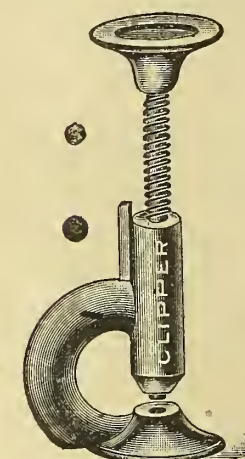


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